

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 12, 1910.

THE INCOME TAX.

Judge Le Grand Young, in his address before the Bar association, on the proposed Constitutional amendment relating to an income tax, presented what seems to us the important feature of the discussion of that subject when he pointed out that the main question is whether or not the people are going to sustain an amendment that practically does away with "those time-honored principles in regard to direct and indirect taxation and to representation going hand in hand with taxation," for which the fathers have fought so strenuously. "Will we," he asked, "sustain an amendment that opens the door to taxation that is utterly inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our government?" That is the important question. No matter what may be the opinion as to the justice of a tax on incomes, there must be agreement as to the necessity of maintaining the fundamental principles of the American government.

Gov. Hughes, of New York, in his message to the legislature, made another point. Though he is in favor of an income tax, he maintained that the amendment, in its present form, was not acceptable. He objected to the words: "from whatever source derived." In the clause: "The Congress shall have power to levy and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration." This, in the opinion of Governor Hughes, would permit Congress to tax the income from state and city bonds; and "to place the borrowing capacity of the state and its governmental agencies at the mercy of the Federal taxing power would be an impairment of the essential rights of the state which as its officers we are bound to defend." Or, as the Governor says elsewhere in his message, "to permit such securities to be the subject of Federal taxation is to place such limitations upon the borrowing power of the state as to make the performance of the functions of local government a matter of Federal grace." This is another consideration that will have weight with many.

Our Legislature will meet in a year from now. The amendment will be presented to it for acceptance or rejection. It seems to us that the men versed in law could perform an essential service to the State by giving public lectures on the various features of the proposed law, and disseminating all the light they have on it, in order that our legislators, when they meet, may be in possession of full information and be able to act intelligently, and independently, on an important question.

THIS MUST BE SAID.

We do not stoop to discuss any subject whatever with the Salt Lake Tribune, but we call attention again to the fact that that paper, even after the denial of Governor Spry of its fake story concerning Senator Smoot, quoted other papers as in confirmation of the fake, and particularly the Rochester Herald, in which the alleged incident was referred to as a "Revival of Polygamy." That was a sweet morsel to the paper that is always on the lookout for something on which to feed the credulity of its dupes. And it was all the sweeter because it was a carcass from its own cold storage. But for the falsehoods of the Tribune, no paper in the world would today point the finger of scorn every time Utah is mentioned. The State would be honored as one of the foremost in the Union. "Mormon" representatives abroad do not disgrace it. They are an honor to it wherever they go, and they sing its praise, and defend it against all attacks. It is the representatives of the other side who tell their Munchausen stories about polygamy and "hierarchies," and all the rest, until the State has become a byword abroad. In some circles. But for the Tribune and its misguided supporters, the past would have been past ever since the Manifesto, and the State would have been very much further advanced in every respect than it is. This must be said, in the interest of Utah.

THE ZIONIST CONGRESS.

The Zionists have just held an international gathering at Hamburg. It was the greatest ever held, in point of attendance, showing that the interest in the cause is, by no means, waning. There was considerable friction. Some of the most ardent Zionists are becoming impatient at the failure of the executive committee to take some practical steps toward the establishment of the Hebrew state in Palestine. But the committee was given a vote of confidence, notwithstanding the criticism of the zealots.

The congress was opened on the 26th of December. David Wolffsohn, of Cologne, greeted the delegates. In his address, he outlined the present status and outlook of Zionist projects, laying particular stress on the fact that Palestine is under a constitutional

political party. Jews, said Dr. Nordau, would never accept privileges from the Turkish government and if forced to assimilate, they would soon migrate to the land of their forefathers.

Some of those present expressed the view that the Zionists had no leader who could create the necessary enthusiasm. This may be true. It so, when the establishment of a Hebrew state in Palestine becomes a fact, it cannot be said to be the work of man. It will be through the manifestation of the Power of the Almighty, as in the exodus from Egypt, and the entrance of Canaan under the leadership of Joshua.

WELCOME THE KING.

Are we to be honored by a visit of a king? And of King Edward, at that? Senator Belmont, a member of the Canadian parliament, believes that his majesty will visit Canada, and that when he comes so near, he will certainly drop in to Uncle Sam's, for a minute or two, and that the result will be an Anglo-American-French alliance which will insure the peace of the world for a long time. He is quoted, as follows:

"What a horizon is open to our vision when we contemplate the possible, nay, probable outcome of the coming of Edward the Peace Maker to North America! I have said North America, and said it advisedly, for I take it that a visit to Canada would mean also a visit to the United States of America. His majesty and the president of France have exchanged with one another visits, which have been most cordial, and it can be readily assumed that his majesty and the president of the great and friendly republic to the south would be delighted to receive one another. The friendship which since the days of Lafayette and Franklin has existed between France and the American republic is as strong today as ever it was; I believe stronger than ever. The cultivation of more friendly relations between Great Britain and France has produced the 'entente cordiale.' The establishment of closer relations between the United States and Great Britain would, I believe, bring about a complete alliance between France, Great Britain and the United States of America."

Whether a triple alliance, such as that outlined in the vision, can be effected may be doubted. This country is not unmindful of the warning against foreign alliances. But King Edward would, nevertheless, be cordially welcomed here, and accorded such a reception as to tempt other monarchs to come, too, just for the experience of a right royal reception in a democratic country. And why should not kings come and be the honored guests of this people, and learn something of use to them and their subjects, while here?

Kings are fond of travel, and their governments are safe in the hands of regents while they are absent. An ocean steamer is safer than many a railroad train, and more comfortable, and the same can be said of a man-of-war. Kings need not fear that they will not be honored here. We have no prejudices against them on account of their crowns and other insignia. We know that they are the representatives of the nations over which they rule, and respect them as such. We hope King Edward will be able to honor us with a visit. He is very popular, and the American aristocracy would simply worship him. If, at the same time, he could suggest some treaty for the maintenance of the peace of the world, his visit would be memorable in history to the end of time.

PAN-GERMANISM.

The propaganda of Pan-Germanism does not appear to appeal with much force to the average German-American.

A recent reviewer, F. J. Vivian, regards Pan-Germanism as "the recrudescence with modern vitalities of that enduring Roman spirit which made and kept the old military colonizers Romans whether worshipping Jupiter in Baalbec, establishing academies in Carthage or lounging in the tepidariums of Bath."

The exponents of the proposition explain that its purposes are to maintain in the hearts of every German an abiding love of the Fatherland, so that, no matter where the German goes, he shall remain a German—a German at heart, in ties and in language; to extend and increase German influence, political and commercial, all over the world; to promote and perpetuate the use of the German language in the German colonies; and to maintain a feet sufficiently powerful to carry out German commercial enterprises.

Now, if these purposes could actually be achieved it would mean once a German always a German, and no other nationality could gain a German citizen. This is the phase of the propaganda that has met with the disapproval of the German-American National League, one of the most powerful pseudo-political organizations in the world. This great body of German-Americans argues that it is perfectly possible to retain a love for the Fatherland—for its songs, its traditions, glories and home life—and at the same time to esteem it a point of honor to enroll themselves among the citizens of the land of their adoption. Germans by birth or descent, yes; German-Americans by classification, yes also. But at heart, through honest interest and patriotic deed, Americans first, last and always.

The Alldutsche emissaries profess great surprise and disclose considerable disappointment at the attitude of German-Americans in declining to alienate themselves in politics and sentiment from the land of their adoption; and so this imposing and alluring project, which receives unstinted glorification from some of the greater German newspapers constituting the National, the Chauvinist, and the "Anglophobe" press, need not discompo the mind of any American.

Mr. Vivian states that so far the apostles of Pan-Germanism in the United States "are confined to the few ex-officials and sons of the leading German commercial houses, who may be found in Wall Street and the great steamship offices, or employed in the Westinghouse shops or the Frick steel plant, and who, having absorbed all that we have to teach them in the way of business tricks and labor-saving devices, go back to Germany to

put this knowledge into money-making effect."

And this is not to be wondered at. Germans coming to America enjoy a freedom not comparable with the iron hand of officialdom in the fatherland, to say nothing of the enormous contrast which freedom of thought and speech of religious worship of the press, of political power, of courts and legal affairs, distinguish the Republic from the Empire.

The German who desires to remain a German is free at any time to return to that country. Once there, however, he might find it less easy to renounce his citizenship and return to America. He would be met by the requirement of military service and enrolled in the army. He would be subject to a military regime, to which even the civil power seems subordinate in many things. If a day-laborer, he must content himself upon less than half his present wages and opportunities. And this enumeration of differences between American and German institutions and conditions might be extended at some length.

It is little wonder, therefore, that even the glory of their native land fails to render Germans and people of other nationalities as well, unmindful of the advantages which they possess in the land of the free, or ungrateful for what the new residence and citizenship has meant to them and their children.

Many of them are, indeed, as were the makers of the Constitution—"grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of liberty"—and they feel to "ordain and establish" for their own posterity a continuation of these blessings.

When money talks all give ear.

It is easier to look wise than to be wise.

All of a sudden the speculators in cotton turned cottontail.

With a boy the age of patriotism is when he gets his first gun.

In Los Angeles they are hearing not angels' wings but aviators.

In politics the caucus is mightier than the pen or the sword.

It should be easy enough to make a '10 strike in this year of grace.

Even when coal is plentiful there is usually a shortage in the weight.

A workman is no longer known by the chips he makes but by his union card.

Nothing gives one such a fit of indignation as to swallow one's own words.

It is evident that ex-Chief Forester

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

IF SAMUEL FESSENDEN HAD BEEN A DEMOCRAT.

By J. E. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards' notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, garnered from the men who made the news—the history—or from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

The late Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, who gained national fame at the Republican national convention which nominated McKinley by hunting out and telling the late Joseph H. Manly, of Maine, who had deserted Reed's presidential candidacy for that of McKinley's, "Joe, God hates a quitter," died almost literally of a broken heart some two years ago. His lifelong ambition had been to sit in the same senate of which his brilliant and very distinguished uncle, William Pitt Fessenden, had been so conspicuous an ornament in Civil war days.

But though Mr. Fessenden, who was a power in his party in his state, went to his grave with his pet ambition unrealized, he used to say that an incident happened to him in his early career in politics in Connecticut which had been a Democrat, could have been availed of to make him supreme in his party, would have given him a national notoriety, and might have more surely seated him in the federal senate than any political manipulation could have done. I repeat the anecdote as he told it a few years before his death.

I came out of the Union army with a little store of money, some experience, plenty of energy, and a big ambition; got admitted to the bar, and opened a law office in the town of Stamford.

"In those early days, if a young man was looking for a career in politics, he could make it more easily if he was a tolerably good speaker upon the stump than if he knew how to manipulate a caucus. So I devoted myself to a study of the best stump speeches, and after a time made up my mind that I was pretty well fitted to begin my experiences stump speaking in the country regions of the state. 'There came on a state campaign,

DRAMATIC ARGUMENT.

Collier's Weekly.

For ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain, theatrical folk are peculiar. Take the common method of advertising "runs." A play begins its metropolitan career—name furnished on request—in mid-April; it plays until July and in September it reopens with "seven months' run in New York" eight months in New Orleans, and plays until February 1. "Two years on Broadway," "Isn't 1908 one year?" the press agent asks. "Well, isn't 1909 another?"

JAPANESE HUSBANDS.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Marriages of Japanese men and white women rarely turn out well. In Japan a woman is a recognized inferior, and it appears in public with her husband at all, she follows at his heels like a servant or a dog. Even the emperor and empress never travel together; he goes by himself on a special train and she follows, a day or two afterward, in another. A few years ago their majesties created a sensation by appearing arm in arm at a garden party, but that was a mere concession to foreign custom and not the acceptance of the emperor as an equal. Among the people at large a boy baby must be looked up to by his grown sisters and addressed with the Japanese equivalent of Mister. On all occasions he takes precedence before his father or elder brother. After becoming an adult and taking a wife

Pinchot does not intend to take to the tall timber.

The regulars may put the "insurgents" out of the party, but they will refuse to "stay put."

What a lot of free advertising Roberto de Jannon has got; and she doesn't need a single bit of it.

The "insurgents" hurl defiance with the same grace and ease that the last of the Mohicans threw a tomahawk.

A St. Louis judge wept as he sentenced two embezzlers to five years each in the Leavenworth penitentiary.

"When is an egg fresh?" is a question that is puzzling grocersmen and produce dealers. When the hen lays it, of course.

Madriz is said to be saluted with the Nicaraguan presidency. "This gosh" were glory waits ye ha! not agreeable feat."

No matter what laws are enacted for the regulation of aviation, the law of gravitation will always have to be reckoned with.

According to reports several business houses are now cutting down the wages of clerks and employees. At the same time the price on food is maintained at the highest level. "Thanks for the 'American' party!"

It is said there is some likelihood that the President will appoint Marshal Seth Bullock of South Dakota chief forester. He is a personal friend of Colonel Roosevelt and is said to know all about the forestry business. But wouldn't the sheepmen look upon his appointment as in the interest of the cattlemen?

The City is full of tramps who more or less boldly enter the kitchens of residences and ask for food. Many of them are young men who are able to work, but they declare that there is no work to be had. Some of them have been here since the City election, and are now depending on charity, and they are not averse to accepting food in "Mormon" houses, either.

A man in this town has been trying to get his wife to buy oleomargarine, the price of butter being so high, but she positively refused. Persuasion having failed he resorted to artifice. He bought some oleomargarine, told his grocery man to put it in a well known brand of butter box and took it home. His wife used it and praised it, saying it was about the best butter she had bought of late. And then the "brute" told her the deception he had practised. At first she was furious; then chagrined; then silent; she still is, and no longer objects to using oleomargarine.

and I offered my services as a speaker. The committee assigned me to several towns in western Connecticut, and I managed to have pretty good meetings. At the first meeting at which I was to speak I was introduced by the leading citizen, who was probate, as 'that distinguished Republican, of whom the citizens of Connecticut are so proud, the Honorable Samuel Fessenden of Stamford.' That introduction made me feel quite content with myself, and I proceeded to get the farmers quite well stirred up.

"At the next meeting at which I spoke the leading citizen introduced me in this way: 'Fellow citizens, you have all heard of that able lawyer, that brave soldier, that distinguished citizen, our fellow Republican, the Honorable Samuel Fessenden, and I take pleasure in introducing him to you.'"

"Well, it began to pall, and after the third or fourth introduction of that kind, I made up my mind that I would put a stop to it. So, just before the meeting began, I called the presiding officer aside and said to him, 'Don't introduce me with any high sounding phrases. Don't call me the Honorable Samuel Fessenden.'"

"How shall I introduce you, then?" he asked.

"Just introduce me as plain Sam Fessenden. I don't want any sham honors."

"So the meeting was called to order, the presiding officer arose, held up his hand a moment, and then said: 'Fellow citizens, I am glad to introduce to you plain Sam Fessenden of Stamford, who will address you.'"

"Well, do you know that that introduction made a hit? 'Plain Sam' meant more to those farmers than the Honorable Samuel did, and if I had been a member of the Democratic party, the name, 'Plain Sam Fessenden,' would have struck to me would have meant thousands of votes to me from the plain people, and might ultimately have landed me in the United States senate."

A NATIONAL INCOME TAX.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Legislatures as they meet are now considering the question of ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would authorize Congress to levy a national income tax. While most of the people have forgotten that such an amendment is pending, it is likely to be in due time a topic of very active discussion in this and all other states. The Legislature of New York is now in session, and in his message Governor Hughes advises against ratification on the ground that it does not exempt income from state and municipal bonds. He says, and it is true, that to subject the State and its agencies to taxation by the Federal Government would be an impairment of essential rights which the people of the state are bound to resist.

JUST FOR FUN.

The Idea.

Irate Patient (to young doctor)—What does a little upstart like you mean by dictating to an experienced invalid like myself?—Boston Transcript.

Quite Satisfactory.

Stern Father—Young man, the lights in this house are put out at 10 o'clock. Young Man—That suits me. Don't delay on my account!—New York Times.

Penalized for Holding.

Maud—Do you believe in palmistry? Ethel—In a way. I've known it to work splendidly as a starter when the young man was shy.—Boston Transcript.

The Feminine Tenderfoot.

Young Lady (on first visit to Western ranch)—For what purpose do you use that coil of line on your saddle? Cowpuncher—That line, as you call it, lady, we use for catching cattle and horses.

Young lady—I dare say. Now, may I ask what do you use for bait?—Judge.

The Ways of Men.

Many a man who would be unable to find the family Bible if he hunted all day would have no difficulty in putting his hand on the corkcrew, even in the dark.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Safest Season.

"And you consider autumn the best month for calling in your profession?" interrogated the housewife, as she handed out the pumpkin pie. "Ah, yes, mum," said Truthful Tim, as he tipped his hat, "it is den dat de lawn mower has been laid away and de snow shovel isn't working yet."—Chicago News.

Salt Lake Theatre

George D. Pyper, Mgr.

THURSDAY NIGHT ONLY.

Geo. Primrose's Great Minstrels

You have seen all others. Now see a regular one and wonder why?
40 SUNDAY FUN-MAKERS.
Prices—5c to \$1.00. 400 Seats at \$1.

Orpheum THEATRE

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE
MATINEE TODAY 2:15
EVERY EVENING, 8:15

John E. Hymer & Co. Ben Welch.
Donald Bowles, The Misses Dagwell.
The Chadwick Trio.
Vittoria & Giorgetta.
Hopkins & Axtell.
Matinee—15c, 50c, 75c, 50c, Night
Special Matinee Every Sunday, 2:15 p.m.

THE SHUBERT OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

ONE EVENING, MONDAY, JAN. 17, 1910.

Madame Teresa Carreno.

WORLD FAMOUS LADY PIANIST.
Everett Piano Used.
Seats now on sale at the Theater or Carstensen & Anson Co., 74 South Main Street. Popular Prices.

COLONIAL

The Kirke La Shelle Co. Presents

TONIGHT.

The Play as Good as the Book.
The Most Endearing Love Story Ever Told.

THE VIRGINIAN.

Prices—5c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. All seats reserved, 5c and 50c.
Next Week—"WILDFIRE."

BUNGALOW

TONIGHT AND ALL WEEK.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Willard Mack, Maude Leone and Associate Players Present.

William Faversham's Success.
Lord and Lady Algy

Evening Prices—15c, 50c, 50c, 50c. Matinees, 50c, 50c.

Next Week—"The Morals of Marcus."

MISSION THEATRE—DIFFERENT

(East Third South.)

TODAY

Dick and Alice McAvoy, Steely and Edwards, Helen Beresford and Company, Dorothy Dahl, The Rosedale Four, Ernest Pantzer and Company, Mission Picturegraph.

Matinee every day at 2:30.
Two shows every evening at 7:30 and 9:15.

Matinee Prices—5c and 10c. Evening Prices—30c, 50c and 10c.

MEN'S SUITS OVERCOATS

French Dry Cleaned and Pressed

\$1.00

Regular Rate \$2.00.

Until Jan. 15th, Inclusive.
Goods Called for and Delivered to All Parts of the City. Work Guaranteed Strictly First Class. This offer for 10 days only.

Why buy a New Suit?

Oriental Cleaning Co.

Established 1902.

154 East Second St. Phones: Bell 3318; Ind. 12384.

Z.C.M.I.

The Great Sale in Men's Clothing Dept. Continues

Entire line of men's, youths' and boys' overcoats and suits (excepting blacks only) included in this stock reducing sale.

All heavy weight coats and all fur coats in this great sale one-third off.

Our entire line of men's, youths' and children's suits (excepting blacks only) in this great sale one-fourth off.

Dressing gowns, house jackets and bath robes **One-Fourth Off**

Children's Russian Suits, ages 4 to 9, \$3.00 values, while they last, a suit **\$1.00**

Boys' Suits, plain, straight knee pants, double-breasted, ages from 9 to 15, \$3 to \$7 values, half price.

Boys' and youths' long pants, HALF PRICE. No approvals. No exchanges. Alterations extra.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Weather Forecast. Fair and Colder Tonight. Thursday, Fair.

A Few Dollars Buys a

Good Suit Now

It is surprising what a few dollars will do in this Mid-Season Clearance, the values are simply incomparable. You can't afford to wear any but the best clothes when such bargains as we are offering are within your grasp. A great variety from which to select.

Mid-Season Sale of Gardner Men's Suits

\$10.00 Suits go at \$ 7.00
\$12.00 Suits go at \$ 9.00
\$15.00 Suits go at \$11.00
\$18.00 Suits go at \$13.50
\$20.00 Suits go at \$15.00
\$25.00 Suits go at \$19.00
\$30.00 Suits go at \$22.50
\$35.00 Suits go at \$26.50
\$40.00 Suits go at \$30.00

Very special reduced prices on Men's, Youths', and Boys' Fur Gloves and all heavy lined Gloves, odd lots of Underwear and broken sizes in Soft Hats.

ONE PRICE J.P. GARDNER THE QUALITY STORE

31-133 1st ST.

Shadow of the Cross

Most talked of painting in the world on exhibition for two weeks beginning Jan. 11th. 1 to 10 p. m.

Benefit of Orphans Home Day Nursery.

72 E. 3rd South St.

The Anderson Piano

With its singing soul

New York and Western Piano Co.

130 South State

READ THE

THEATRE MAGAZINE

FOR THEATRICAL NEWS

AND STAGE PICTURES.

A WESTERN WOMAN WRITES:

"I used cheap vanilla for twenty years. Not long ago a friend got me to try Burnett's Vanilla. I did so. I have used it ever since. I wouldn't change back to ordinary vanilla if I was supplied with it free of charge." Always insist on

BURNETT'S VANILLA

It is the purest, most delicious extract possible to be made